THE JOURDAN GREENUTER

An Imposing Funeral Pageant - Impressive by the Vicar General-The Procession and Interment-How the Popular Sympathy Was Expressed.

more spiendid and imposing pageant than that ish yesterday paraded on the occasion of the equies of the iste Police Superintendent John urdan has seldom been witnessed in this city. As rly as eight o'clock yesterday morning a large and ger crowd had gathered in the vicinity of the resioe of the deceased, waiting for the movem and it was necessary to employ the police to keep the thoroughfare open. The police, about 1,000 trong, assembled in front of the Central Office at laif-past eight o'clock, under the command of In-pector Dilks, who was assisted by Inspector Cope-and and Captain Mount, and at nine o'clock the whole reserve force of the department was drawn

p in line on Prince street.

At half-past nine o'clock the casket containing the smalns was removed from the house of the decased to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry street,

where the funeral service was performed.

The cathedral was crowded to excess for son cased and many others who had obtained mimis-ion by special tickets from the city authorities, the interior of the building presented an extremely mbre appearance, the after, pulpit and gas tapers ing elessly draped in black; while resettes were to worked in the drapery at short distances, which

e, was the celebrant, who was assisted by the v. Dr. McSweeney. Rev. Father McGean and three new. Dr. McSweeney, Nev. Father McGean and three ned-deacons of the cathedral. Archbishop McClos-ter was also present and assisted Father Starrs in the performance of the ritual.

ighly polished and heavily mounted with silver, and the plate, which was of massive silver, in the orm of a cross, bore the name and the dates of the irth and death of the superintendent. The catalique, on which the casket was placed, was covered with a rich black velvet pall, on the top of which was a beautifully wrought Maitese cross. In the top of the casket were placed two finely-wrought crowns, with crosses on the summits. At the upper end was a large harp and a sword, while in a table between the aiter and the head of the a a table between the table of the control of the catalague were six lighted tapers. A number of orphan girls were seated along the outer rail facing the altar, while within the enclosure about thirty the altar, while within the enclosure about thirty.

no star, while within the encionic about threy horisters were gathered.

THE SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Carcano's Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated in a most older the mass. The mass was sung by the hoir, composed of Madame Chorné, serand; Madame Werner, atto; Mr. Groschell, snor, and Mr. A. Solust, under the direction of the regainst, Gustavan Schmidt, During the Mass Mine. For the Mr. A. Solust, under the direction of the regainst, Gustavan Schmidt, During the Mass Mine. Stabat Mater' and the "Et Incarnation" from Mosart. Mr. Schmidt gave "Morte," by Gottschnik.

At the conclusion of the first portion of the carenony Vicar General Starts addressed the congregation from before the altar. The text of his discourse has taken from Hebrews ix., 27:—"It is appointed not men once to die." In these solemn words, head, we acquired an idea of the certainty of death, tothing was more nucertain than life—nothing note certain than death. It was a universal aw

suite men bone to die." In these solemn words, he said, we acquired an idea of the ceriainty of Geath, soling wis. More uncertain than ite-nothing more certain than death. It was a universal away in the mother of the certainty of Geath, soling wis. More uncertain than ite-nothing more certain than death. It was a suparation from from hour, nelies and certifing that are not constituted mains been possed in the end it. It was a percept that does not not have a constituted mains been considered to be a constituted mains a been considered to be a constituted mains a peer that does not not have a constituted mains a peer that the state of the surface of communities and appeared to be ankersal. One of communities and appeared to be ankersal. One of communities to his mortal remains—one who, while be live, possessed many excellent qualities, but lives, possessed many excellent qualities, but lives not necessary for him to devil as length years of the adjornation, that do the folies of this prefer the popular own meritand energy, until the arrived at the popular own meritand energy, until the arrived at the popular own meritand energy, until the arrived at the popular own meritand energy, until the arrived at the popular own meritand energy contiled the police force, advancing step by step by such that the police force and the strine of a military character are not allowed to interfere with the proposition he head as the time of a military character are not allowed to interfere with the proposition he head as the time of a military character are not allowed to interfere with the proposition he head as the time of a military character are not allowed to interfere with the proposition he head as the time of a military character are not allowed to interfere with the proposition he head as the time of a military character are not allowed to interfere with the proposition he head as th

vin, assistant hostrict attorney Feilows, Judge Con-nolly, Judge Baly, Justices Dowling, Coniter and Shanjey: Rev. Dr. Anderson, ex-Judge W. H. Dusebury, Washington Nathan and Frederick Natan and others. I walve o'clock the casket was taken from the tyhedral, the following gentlemen acting as

Action T. Brennau, Brakeris, Captain Edward Waish, Captain Edward Waish, Captain I. Kelso, Captain C. Christopher O'Connoc.

A guard of honor enelycled the remains, compos of officers of the Sixth precinct, under the communication of Captain T. J. Kennedy.

was then formed as follows, during which time the band of the Seventh regiment played a dirge:— Band. Band.
Board of Poirce Commissioners.
Surgeons of Police.
Clerks of Police.
Ex-Commissioners and ex-Superintendents of

Police Force in three bastalions of eight companies

Police Force in three battalions of eight companies each.

A detachment of Firemen from each city company. Guard of Henor.

Pall Bearers, Guard of Henor.

Relatives and friends of deceased.

Mayor and Common Council.

Citizens generally.

Three carriages followed immediately after the last guard of honor, in the first of which were W. H. Smith, H. A. Bosworth and W. M. Tweed: in the second, ex-Police Commissioner Thomas C. Acton and ex-Ohlef Supernsteadent John A. Kennedy, and in the third, several officials of the detective divisions.

to fifth avenue, up fifth avenue to Twenty-third attest, through Twenty-third street to East river ferry, from thence to Caivary Cemetery, where the body was interred in the presence of about six hundred persens.

Immense growds of spectators throughed the streets on both sides throughout the entire distance, from the Cathedral to the ferry at the foot of East Twenty-third street, and in some places the footpaths were entirely blocked up. The flags on silpublic buildings were displayed at halfmax in honor yf the deceased. None of the police courts were in section and nearly all the Saute courts were adjourned.

The ceremony at the grave was solema and impressive. After a short service had been performed in the cemetery chapel Mayor Hall, M. T. Brennan and the other pall bearers conveyed the remains on their shoulders to its last resting place, a distance of about 200 yards.

shoir shoulders to its last reading process about 200 yards.
The delegations from the Police Departments of other cities were:—From Philadelphia, General E. Saint Clare Mulnolland; from Boston, Edward H. Bavage, Chief of Police, accompanied by three desectives; from Hartford, Conn., Chief of Police C. H.

An account was published in the HERALD a few haye ago of an accident on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Dover, owing to a misplaced switch.

GERMANY.

Liberty of Opinion-The Arrest of Dr. Jacobi and Herr Herbig-Old Discord Revived-Weakness of the Government-Ausexation

Question—Arguments—Statistics.

Braian, Sept. 23, 1870.

The imprisonment of Dr. Jonnson Jacobi has created comparatively little excitement, thus proving that there is but little of the democrate spirit in the masses. The official organ admits that the direct motive for proceeding against him and Herr herbig, who presided ever the meeting, was the resolution already communicated to you. The government, it says, has proceeded in the case of these agitations with more rigor than it would have done etherwise, for when a single individual sets himself in opposition to forty millians no very great importance is to be attached to him. But it must be provided for that the resolution and speech of Dr. Jacobi be rated at their preper worth, not only in Germany but particularly in France, and that the French journals which daily dish out to their readers such giganto lies about Germany may not broadly assert that the views of this gentleman are quietly approved among about Germany may not broadly assert that the views of this gentleman are quietly approved among us. Indeed, they already cite this speech for that purpose, and declare that there exists in Germany a party epposed to territorial compensation for the costs of the war, and this gives them occasion for inciting the masses to further resistance. From this standpoint the agitation of Dr. Jacobi has an altogether different significance, To give encourage-ment to our enomies is just as bad as to provide

This sophistical explanation is not worth the paper it is printed on. If it were true every expression of opinion in time of war contrary to the powers that be might be visited with punishment on the ples of multiary necessity. Indeed, it is only the

ples of military necessity. Indeed, it is only the justification of a police system which has lorded over the Prossian and German nations since time immenorial. What is not not considered in Vetory to suppose that the doctrine of a single man and a small party could affect the success of Germany! The least prindence ought to have convinced General Von Falkerstein that this overteaching measure could only result in strengthening the doctrine of that party. Instead of contradicting an opponent he thought at to imprison him.

OLD BISCORD REVIVED.

While writing this we are receiving information conflicting with our statement above. The unmerited rate of Dr. Jacobi is causing considerable indignation among the liberals. They held yesterday one of their ordinary election conventions, and resolutions had been prepared with a view of bringing over the gap between the different political parties and raily them all to the support of government. But this affair of Dr. Jacobi has failer like a bomustical into their minus, at the deep-rooted suspicions.

Before cropping this unappy occurrence it may be well to mention that the democratic part to which he belongs and which dates previous 1845, is not affiliated with the social, democratic as communist parties, whose leaders, some of the members of the Reichstag, are likewise explain. Iss, is not affiliated with the social, democratic and communist parties, whose leaders, some of them members of the Roichstag, are likewise explating their political convictions in prison. This proves but too well what we have so often stated to your readers, that the strong hand of government is employed not only against outward focs, but rather too often squares the "internal Dippel," as it is called bers, meaning any liberal element opposing the government. The barracks of the Grown Prince, whither Jacobi and Herbag have been sent, are known to the readers of the Harald, inasmuch as your North Battic correspondent lately had to date his letters thence, it not only schelers the Handverian Minister of State, Von Munschausen, the attorney General, the librarian of the University, three or four editorial to librarian of the University, three or four editorial to librarian of the University, three or four editorial to librarian of the University, three or four editorial to librarian of the University, three or four editorial to librarian of the University, three or four editorial to librarian of the University, three or four editorial to librarian of the University, three or four editorial to librarian of the University, three or four editorial to persons, similarly indicted, halling from North Schleawig. There can be no doubt as to Count Bismarck having been informed esucerning this affair of Jacobi, and some sanguine people still faster themselves that this step of General Falkenstein will be totally disseved at headquatters.

System of Clock work.

It would be a mistake to suppose that ordinary State business suffers from neglect owing to the absence of the King, Bismarck and many government coursellions. We are told by the Provincial Correspondence that, notwithstanding the most liminous documents and reports are sent with the greatest regularity, and the arduous dutles of a military character are not allowed to interfere with the prompt transaction of civil business. The remore that King William intends ret

It would require a country of the smallest type. Many of these consider as their strongest argument against the sentimentality in dealing with the foe, a highly colored description of the horrors which Germany would have been subjected to in case of a French triumph; though with the same breath they have redicated the possibility of Germany defeat. On the other hand, many of these pauppliets rehash the utterances of the foreign press favorable to Germany. Austria was compelled to give up Lombardy and Venice, and did not suffer death by such amputation. The population of these two provinces was greater in proportion to her entire population than that of Alsace and Fast Lorraine to that of France. The latter has thirty-eight and a half milition inhabitants and might lose one million and a half of them. If Baron Rothschild, who undountedly possesses as many dollars as France does souls, were to lose one million and a half dollars, would any sensible man consider him bankrupt on that account? He would be likely to be more prudent in mitter, and in order to teach France such prudence and love of peace, which she seems incapable of learning by her own initiative, it is necessary to inflict deep losses upon her. Though these arguments are seemingly very strong, especially when we consider that the Vosgos mountains would form a far securer boundary than the Rhine, still in all of them we find that the inhabitants are cutriety lost sight of: the one comparing them to doilars, the other to chattels belonging to the territory, and all, while they talk of the future peace and prosperity of Germany, utterly ignoring the lact that violation of individual rights and liberties can only produce contrary results.

SATISTICS.

ATISTICS.

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ATISTICS.

violation of individual rights and liberties can only produce contrary results.

A grave subject like this naturally opens an unlimited field for discussion. Instead of this, which, at this late hour, seems rather superfluous, we may give a few statistical figures showing the relative position of the two countries after this "nevitable" annexation shall have taken place.

In the year 1739 France had 3,000 square miles of territory: in 1868, 13,000; in 1816, 9,665, and in 1860, 8,850. After having maile peace with the allied Powers, in 1816, it was yet targer than in 1739.

Germany, both North and South together, has an area of 9,611 square miles. Taking from France both departments of Alsace, Lower Raine (Strabourg) and Upper Raine (Colmar), also the three departments of Lorrance, Moselie (Metz), Meuritie (Nancy) and Vosges (St. Die, would give Germany an addition of 501 square miles, making her territor 10,132; that of France 9,349 square miles. Germany's population at the last consus was 13, 312,877; France's, 38,008,000. By the samezation of the above five departments and their inhabitants, numbering 2,308,000, these figures would be thus altered—France would have 35,759,000; Germany, 40,830,377 inhabitants.

The terms of the peace of Tuan which France imposed upon Prussia were less moderate, for Prusia's territory, 5,770 square miles, and population 9,743,000, were reduced to 2,827 square miles, with 4,938,000 inhabitants, or nearly to one-haif of their former proportion.

The French Throne-Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe-German War Captures and Louis.
BRELIN, Sept. 29, 1870.
THE PRENCH TREONE.

The idea is strongly advocated here that the surrender of Strasbourg is likely to produce a complete change in the war, leasmuch as Bazaine at Mets would not be willing to capitulate and offer, at the same time, to restore the imperial govern-ment in order to agree upon peace. Supposing that he has an army of from 70,000 to 90,000 men, with witch he would be allowed to go to Paris, he would not meet with serious opposition, but rather with lively support by imperialistic generals, soldiers, well-to-do citizens and a majority of the peasants.

In this way Biamarck may soon realize his wish of
making peace with a legitimate government. Or, supposing the German armies were occupying Paris and other cities of France, and Bazaine and his orces at Metz finally overpowered and sent to Germany, may not Bismarck dictate some kind of a peace to the temporary republican government with the sole object of sending back the Palikace, Bazaines and a couple hundred thousand of imprisoned, soldiers who would make short work of the republic Many well informed persons here ex-

der the regency of the Empress, will be red in less than cight weeks on the throne of ing of the war:—"They shall be punished by it taum to keep Sapoieon." It is expected to official organs here, which, though ratter edly, have siways maintaines that the Paris " had no right to dethrone the sovereign, will, ag, unison, urge the necessity of forcibly re-lating the empire.

"mob" had no right to dethrone the sovereign, will, ere long, unitsono, urge the necessity of forcibly restablishing the empire.

WILHELMSHORE

is still the rendezvous of distinguished guests of the Emperor, and the public hotel in the vicinity of the castle is crowded by visitors, principally English, who have had several opportunities, line the weather has improved, to see the Emperor and his suite promeunding about the grounds. No close have the castle in the vicinity of the castle in the vicinity of the curious invested the castle that instead of two sentiness a number of them are now posted in the avenues leading to it. Napoleon and his companions are no longer seen in uniform, having been supplied by a tailor from Cassel with very tasicful citzen's dresses, as some would have it, by especial request from the "powers that be," who took unbrage at the too ostentiations display of cocked hats, swords, decorations, &c.

In spoken of as having alighted, deeply veiled, at the Schombarth Hotel, carrying a portfolio and speaking English. Being shortly afterwards admitted to the Castle, the is supposed to be a condennial measurger of the Empress, bringing retters and verbat communications from her to her spouse.

The Emperor seems to enjoy first rate health; makes daily excursions, generally on foot, through the woods, sometimes in a carriage, accompanied by several of his adjutants on horseback. He has been on foot to the Lion's Castle (bowenburg), a considerable distance, looking at the ancient curiodities stored in it and stientively Histering, like any ordinary tourist, to the explanations of the keeper. Last Nonday he visibed the Gant Caste with the olossal status of Herwies, climbed up to the platform on the reof and was delighted with the line riew reaching to the Harz hountains and the accipies of dottingen. He conversed fluently in German with the attendant and his adupter, and indicated in no way any downcartedness, moroscores or fatigue.

There's Norenko like tark trans, or handle and the second his per

million readors.

Considering the very peculiar and delicate altuation in which the imperial prisoner finds himselfust now, it will not surprise any one that we received a negative reply, of course, in French:

WIGHLASHORE, Sp. 25, 1876.

MONSIEUR: The Emperor received your istiter of the 19th ind., and was much affected (fra lower) by the rentiments of appropriaty contained therein. His Majesty has charged in to course his thanks to you, and to tell you how much have the course his thanks to you, and to tell you how much have the course of the product of the 19th indicated one permit him to receive you at this moment. Please to accept, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration, as.

(Sigma) A. LE LAURISTOCO, Pometer Gurdonance.

Bignes) A. LE LAURISTOCO, Pometer d'Ordonnee.

BOOTT AND PRISONERS.
The number of French prisoners in the hands of Germans may not fait short of 170,000. Of these 110,020 are within the bounds of Prussia—60,000 of them in forts, the others in open camps. A cabline council has decided upon what conditions these prisoners may be employed by parties not connecte with the military department. They shall receive such wages from the contractors as will be prescribed by the district sutherlyies, the time of isbound to exceed ten hours per day, no prisoner to bet to work unless he voluntarily offers his labor.

The whole number of prisoners and trophies e war, including the surrender of Toul, but not of Strasbourg, sums up:—One marshal, thirty-nin generals, 3,610 officers, 122,990 men (exclusive of 14,000 woulded at Sedain), 10,400 herses, fifty-sevelegges (exclusive of 136 small standards), 887 guns of 200 migrons every 10 outgons.

eagles (exclusive of 136 small standards), 687 102 mitrailleuses, over 400 wagons, several po trains, magazines, railway trains and an incalc quantity of weapens, munitions, articles of equipment, forage and commissary stores.

The details of the booty at Strasbourg are not known as yet. An official telegram of last night gives the number of officers who surrondered as 451, and 17,005 men.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

Retains of canadites have been published in a

Retains of casuaties have been published in a series of tables, numbering from one to sixty-two, though not set embracing all the regiments and companies. The aggregate loss of killed, wounded and missing, as far as ascertained, is 1,6:0 officers and 38,151 men, but this fall considerably below the

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

the St Nicholas. He is not surprised at the result of the late elections, but predicts a decided change throughout the country in favor of the democracy

before the next Presidential campaign.

Mr. Jederson Davis, for whom rooms were engaged at the New York Hotel, did not arrive by the Russia, as was expected, owing to his being unable to procure accommodation on the steamer, the best berths having been all engaged before he made application. He is expected to arrive on the Cubs, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th.

Co., bankers, of London, Paris and New York, sailed yesterday for Europe in the Algeria.

Seffor M. Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister, is on a visit to this city, and is a guest at the Albe-

Count Catacazy, the Russian Minister, left his cooms at the Clarendon yesterday for Washington. Major Ben Periey Poore, together with about one hundred and fifty of the Putnam Phalanx, were at the Metropolitan last night. The Grand Central, however, took the lion's share of our military visitors. The visitors depart for home this morning.

The young and talented battle painter, Julian

at the Church of the Ascension, Fourteenth street, Quite a number of artists, including Lamb, Thompbesides General U. F. Smith, Mr. Cozzens and others.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

John Miller, a German, employed at the Williamsburg City Gasworks, was terribly mutilated vester-day by the swinging of an earthen refort. He was sent to the city hospital.

Mrs. Keilers, residing at No. 238 First street, E. D., while getting off a Cross Town Railroad car last evening, at the corner of Fifth and Grand streets, Williamsburg, was run over by a horse and wagon driven by August C. Coldburg. Mrs. Keliers was severely injured about the head and neck. The driver was arrested and locked up. The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an in-

quest over the body of Thomas Murphy, who died at the City Hospital the evening previous, of a stab wound in the left side, which was dealt him at the hands, it is alleged, of Charles Quinn, during a fight which took place between them on Tuesday night inst, in Withers street, Williamsburg. The accused is confined at the Raymond street jail.

the leg with a penknife by Edward Dolan, at the corner of Madon avenue and Johnson street, at an early hour yesterday morning. They were returning from a ball of the "McNamara Association," when the accused reprimanded Savage for his misbehavior at the dance. The latter resented by arriting Edward, who stabbed him in return. The wounds are not dangerous. Justice Waish will hear the merits and demerits of the case on the 19th inst.

United States Marshal Dallon will avail himself of the authority granted him under act of Congress,

RECENT SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED SULKS ON THE VILLE OF PARIS. General Wade Hampton Denies all Knowledge of Them.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10, 1870. Some friend in New York has sent me anonymously an extract from your paper headed "Setzure
of silk and satin dresses from the steamship Ville de
Parts—General Wade Hampton said to be the consignee;" and the same friend has endorsed on the
paper, "I knew this to be a mistake, so enclosed it."
Will you do me the kindness to contradict the statement to which I have referred, as there is not one
word of truth in it as far as it refers to me or to my
immediate family. I know nothing of this, nor do
they. Respectfully, yours, WADE HAMPTON.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-

MORE OF THE HEATHEN CHINES.

How He Lives and Works at Belleville How He Has Done So Far-The Experiment a Decided Success-Challi Ming's Religion-The Pluck of Captain Hervey.

The success of Captain Hervey's experiment at Believille, N. J., in introducing the heathen Chines for the purpose of performing the light and cleanly labor of his factory is assured. A few days ago the eporter of the HERALD had an opportunity of oband as it was their second week's experience it was safe to rely upon Captain Hervey's assuring stateployed they have shown not alone an aptitute to darn, but, by comparison with the girls, a superior stability to the work at which they are engaged The interest felt in this experiment is universal, and a hundred different manufacturers await the result with impatience. Whether others can quite so conveniently handle and find such obviously appropriate labor for the Chinamen is another question. Captain Hervey is a man of very great energy, zeal and determination. When he takes a thing in his head he goes through with it though the horses in the same seal of t though the heavens fall. To face riotous combina-tions, to meet sullen looks at every turn, to hear all manner of threats and abuse, and, above all, to worry and watch and bargain as you would with so many Jews, these are some of the troubles which accompany the speculator in Chinese labor.

THE FACTORY AT BELLEVILLE,

Bot, properly speaking, a factory, but a laundry on
the largest scale of any in the country, has now
been employing for over two weeks sixty-eight
Chinamen. They are in charge of a foreman named Challi Ming, a gental, easy going, but shrewd and intelligent fellow. With the exception of his blue blonse, which is cut in Chinese fashion, the rest o his dress is American. He speaks English of a much superior quality to the "pigeon" kind. In company with Challi, Captain Hervey and Mr.

Hervey, Jr., the reporter made a complete tour of the premises and an extended observation of the Chinamen as they appeared at work. The first thing which strikes the visitor on entering one of the rooms where the ironing is done, at which the Chinamen are exclusively employed, is the clean, orderly and gutet appearance of the men. Many of them are extremely like women, with faces so soft, bland, innocent and effeminate, that one is apt to arrive at the conclusion the sexes in China must

through the day, moving about when occasion requires with a light, soft tread one fails to hear. The business of ironing shirts is one that requires much cleanlines and some skilful manipulation. To iron a fancy frilled shirt takes an expert. The Chinamen are now being instructed by the Irish girls, though on the advent of John it was thought the female department of the inundry would upset things generally. John takes kindly to Bridget. He follows keenly with his almond eyes the course of practical instruction, and when he sets to work to do the thing on his own hook he goes about it as carfully as if he were preparing the Sunday shirt of the Emperor of China. As it is they are slow, but Captain Hervey does not want them to go quick. He would rather they went along carefully picking up the ouslness until they became expert than nurrying them now, when to do se might be prejudicial to the business. An oversight of this kind by Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, Mass., who also has a force of Chinese at work making shoes, caused him some loss, as the ill made work hurriedly turned out was thrown back upon his hands. Slow but sure is Captain Hervey's motto.

Are the Chinese, by their social and domestic habits, unfit to be introduced into Christian and Caucasian communities? It is safe to answer the question by a decided negative. They are very inoffensive; their mode of life at Belleville has nothing to which the most fastidious could object. They built their own cooking range, and the food which is there prepared, by two of their own cooks, is the least unwholesome of any. Vegetables almost wholly and rice paramount. The tables at which they take their meals are perfectly square, so that eight oan'st around each with sufficient room to eat and yet not six inches to spare. This, and many other things, shows the economy of the race.

INTUITIVE INTILLIGENCE.

Outside of the foreman a few of them speak pigeon English. Among them are three or four young boysbright-eyed, smart little fellows. One of them strolled over to C THEY WORK ALONG NOISELESSLY

ridor and rigged up biam pine boards, the width and form of a ship's betth. Each one has his blanket, which he hangs out in the morning to air and takes in at night. Chalil Ming, in endeavoring to explain

THE RELIGION OF HIS CHINAMEN,
expressed himself stubstantially as believing in three gods—the first who opened the skles, let the light in on chaos and created the world; the second who planted the trees, the crops, all things inanimate and all lower animals of animated nature; the third who created man and man alone. To the after home of the good he pointed up to heaven; for the atter abode of the dead be pointed down.

"And who is it, Chalil, disposes of the wicked in that way; who send him down and who send him up."

that way; who send hith down and who send hith up?"

"Oh, yah!" said Chaill; "tor one. He fix him. He send down, down; ri gee shoo go up, up. Tor one do all; yes, yes, yah; juss so: da wossa matter good time, yah."

All this was rattled over very fast, while Chaill laughed and looked grave by turns. It was impossible to make him comprehend the question as to whether he worshipped graven images.

"No ligion, yah; not for Joe," was about the answer he gave to the question.

Chail is of course indispensable to Captain Hervey. He is

Chail is of course indispensable to Captain Hervey. He is

BOSS OF THE CHINAMEN.

They can only understand him when it is necessary to give them instructions and understand what they need. For his services he gets sixty dollars a month in gold; the others \$30 in gold. This is good pay for men who nave to be instructed in their work and who can live upon one-sixth the wages of any other class of working people. Their lodging costs: them nothing and their meals but a mighty small trifle.

EMPLOYING THE HEATHENS.

them nothing and their means but a mighty small trifle.

EMPLOYING THE HEATHENS.

In the matter of securing the services of the Chinese at the fountain nead, San Francisco, there is much to be said. Those who go there with the notion that the heathens are to be had for the asking count without their host. Captain flervey's is a picked gang, but to secure such costs much time, trouble and anxiety.

Ah Young, fortunately, and not Ah Sin, was his agent, but even Mr. Young, though a conscientions and elever fellow, taking him all in all, experienced some difficulty in getting the class of men that were wanted. After five days beating up the Chinese quarters ever seventy men were got together; but through some cause or other five of them disappeared, and their places, in the captain's belief, were supplied by field hands. The trouble of getting them at last out of the city, of settling about their wages, of bringing them all the way across the Continent—no trifling expense either, of dually introducing them into the bostile village of Relieville, and of facing the clamor raised at their introduction, were no inconsiderable items in the cost, hazard and trials of the experiment, Ali, however, was SUCCESSFULLY SURMOUNTED.

hazard and trials of the experiment. All, however, was

SUCCESSFULLY SURMOUNTED.

and to-day the great bugbear of being ruined by chinese cheap labor loses all its formidability is face of the living fact as seen in the Belleville factory. Not a girt of all those employed in the handry has been disentanged on account of their wages been made. In trath, the Chinese cost as much, if not more. The trouble with the girls was they never would be satisfied. No matter what wages they received, like the horse leech, they asked for more. A very fine-brick building, costing \$12,000, was put up for their domestic accommodation, that they might be removed from the dangerous associations to which a large number of single girls living at large in the village would be naturally exposed. Here they have clean and comfortable quarters, and the rent would be in the village.

At the present time no visitors, except newspaper men, are permitted to see the Chinamen at work. Hundreds of applications are made daily, but they are invariably refused. This is right, for it should be understood that the men are now in a condition of pupillage, and it would seriously interfere with the task of teaching them if a lot of curious people came rushing in every hour of the day.

"THE FOR VISITORS.

When the experiment is in full blast and the novelty has died away to some extent there will be no objection to showing off the new arrivals.

CAPTAIN HERVEY'S RESIDENCE.

The magnificent residence of Captain Hervey is but a stone's throw from the factory. He owns the country found for something like several square niles. He is a great biblicohdic, as found of books as a lover of the

turf is of herses. His library, which he sent to the hammer, was calculated to be worth about two hundred thousand dollars. Altogether a visit to Belleville and a brief study of the heathen Chinee as he there appears will be apt to convince any intelligent person that we are on the eve of a great social revolution, which no cismor or political demagoguing can avert, and that in that revolution Ah Sin will take a leading part.

goguing can avert, and that in that revolution Ah Sin will take a leading part.

As a writer recently remarked, who appeared to have given some study to the subject, "the violent opposition to the employment of the Chinese comes from a class of laborers unable to comprehend the principles or policy involved in the experiment or the difficulties which led to it and from men so little skilled in trades that they are forced to denend for a livelhood less on the actual value of their labor than the industrial and social combinations which seek to keep wages at advanced rates. The skilled artisans, who know that their practical knowledge of their trade will always secure them remunerative work, are not in the slightest degree distressed by these experiments. And those papers and officers of trades unious who, with demagogleal cry oppose this resort of the manufacturers, misrepresent the ideas prevailing among educated artisans of the country." ideas prevailing among educated artisans of the country."
This position is well put and must in time come to be generally recognized.

THE COURTS.

The Sub-Treasury Alleged Forgery Case-Discharged-A Divorce Suit-The Femian Fund Case-Action Against a City Railroad Company-A Railroad Stock Liti-

gation-Divorce Suit.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. The Sub-Treasury Alleged Forgery Case-Is

There a Sub-Treasury in Existence & Before Commissioner Williams, The United States vs. John Millar.—The particu lars in this case were fully published in the HERALD at the three or the detection of the alleged forgery and the arrest of the secused. The defendant, who is charged with the forgery, was formerly a clerk

in the Sub-Treasury building, and is now accused of forging a check for \$11,062 50 on the Sub-Treasury, and endeavoring to purchase five-twenty bonds with it at Vermilye & Co.'s office. The case was yesterday commenced before Commissioner Williams.

bonds with it at Vermilye & Co.'s office. The case was yesterday commenced before Commissioner Williams.

THE TESTIMONY.

Paul B. Allen, connected with Vermilye & Co., testined that Miliar presented the check and asked for the bonds; he (Winess) detected that the check was a forged one, but did not betray his discovery to the accused, but the latter, becoming apparently alarmed on second to some questions asked him, suddenly left the office, saying, in an assumed careless tone, that he was in a hurry, and asking witness to have the bonds sent to Mr. White, cashier of the Suo-Treasmy; witness then pursued the accused and caused his airest.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length as to his ability to thoroughly identify the check produced in evidence as the same one presented to him by the accused, and he showed conclusively that the check was the same.

William G. White, cashier of the Sub-Treasmy, was not written by him; the check in question was a disbursing officer's check, a kind of check witness never signed; it was not such a check as the Sub-Treasmy used to buy bonds with; black disbursing officer's check, a kind of check witness never signed; it was not such a check as the Sub-Treasmy used to buy bonds with; black disbursing officer's check, a kind of check witness never signed; it was not such a check as the Sub-Treasmy used to buy bonds with; black disbursing officer's check, the purpose of the building.

Donald McKay, of Vermilye & Co., dentified the check in question as the one the accused endeavored to pass on Vermilye & Co.

Joel B. Erhardt, counsel for the accused, contended that no offence had been committed, as the status organizing the Sub-Treasmy Department, which is found in chapter 90, page 50, volume 9, of the United States Status District Attorney contended that whether the Sub-Treasmy law was repealed or not, Mr. White, the cashier, was an agent of the United States, performing duties that had been recognized by with some and usage as such agent.

The Commissioner postponed

as such agent.

The Commissioner postponed decision, in order to thoroughly examine the statutes bearing on the

A Bischarge.

Before Commissioner Shields.

M. & E. Solomou, heavy dealers in leaf tobacco at No. 86 Maiden lane, who were before Commissioner Commi sioner Shields on a charge of omitting to make daily cutries of purchases and sales of tobacco is the book they are required by law to keep, nay, been discharged, there being no legal evidence tha they made may purchases or sales of tobacco from the 21st ult. to the 7th prox., the period curin, which it was alleged they made no entries.

Appeal from a Verdict of Damages Agains the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.

Eliza Colt vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad. This to appeal from a verdict of a jury before Judge Jones last April, the jury giving a verdict for \$5,500 for plaintiff. The respondent, who is an old lady, got off a Sixth avenue car at the corner of Thirty. seventh street and Sixth avenue, on Nov. 25, 1867, when her hoop skirt, as she was waiking when her hood skirt, as she was walking around the rear of the car to take the opposite side of the street from that on which she left the car, caught hold of the nook by which the horses are attached to the car. Supposing that she was free from the car, the conductor rang the bell, when the gar started, and she was thrown down and had a thigh broken. For the company it is claimed that the acordent was wholly the result of her own carelessness. On her side it is alleged that the car was started before she was free from it, and that she was thrown down and injured the consequence. The testimony, which on the original trail was fully published, is quite conflicting.

The case was argued at good length by ex-Recorder Smith for the railroad company and G. M. Spear for the respondent. The Court reserved its decision.

Action to Recover Subscriptions to Railroad Stock.
The East New York and Jamaica Raitroad Com

pany vs. James H. Elmore .- The plaintiffs sued to recover on two subscriptions, one of \$1,000 and one of \$5,000, to their capital stock by the defendant. The defendant admitted the first, but claimed that it was obtained through fraudulent representations, but denied thesecond. On the trial it was found that the defendant did make the latter subscription. This action is an appear from this decision. It was claimed for the plainting that the subscription of \$5,000 appears regularly on the company's subscription book. For the defendant it was urged that the names appearing on the subscription book are in the handwriting of Mr. Black, formerly secretary of the company and since deceased. The plaintiffs averred further that a correspondence existed showing she defendant's own acknowledgment of this subscription. The court reserved its decision. recover on two subscriptions, one of \$1,000 and one

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Another Case of Unhappy Marital Relations. Before Judge Jones.

Mary Ann Robinson es. Antony Robinson. - This is an action for a limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruelty. The parties were married in 1856, and their married life was very quiet and peaceful, and their married life was very quiet and peaceful, according to the allegations in the complaint, about a year, when he began to treat her with great harshness, and rendered it unsafe for her to live with him. On December 20, 1868, she says, he drove, her from the house, and on a subsequent occasion threw a crowbar at her, hurting her severely, and after this knocked her down, rendering her insensible. She avers further that he used to throw polatoes at her across the table and threaten to kill her. On the 18th of December, 1888, she finally left him, and she now asks for support at his hands, claiming that he is worth \$00,000 in real his hands, claiming that he is worth \$00,000 in real his hands, claiming that he is worth \$00,000 in real costate in this city. There was a large number of witnesses exammed, including grown up daugnters of the hitgants. Among the testimony was that a verring habits of drunkeiness and extreme violence of temper on the part of the complainant.

The Judge reserved his decision.

Damages Awarded for Violation of Contract. David R. DeWoif vs. Ebenezer V. Crandall and Others.-This case, which has been on trial for several days, the facts of which have been already fully published, was concluded yesterday morning, with an award of \$2,129 damages in favor of plaintin.

SUPERIOR COURT--PART L Funds of the Fenian Republic.

Before Judge Barker.

John O'Mahony vs. August Betmont et al.—This action, which is a suit to recover certain moneys alleged to have been deposited in the hands of the defendant by plaintiff in his capacity as President of the Fenian republic, came up for hearing yester-day movaling. The plaintiff, however, felied to appear, and the complaint was dismissed through default.

SUPERIOR COURT-PART 2.

Action for Damages Dismissed-Providence the Cause of the Injury.

Kirk es. Coz.-The parties live in adjoining dwell-

have a common guiter from the roof. In August, 1888, during a thunder storm, the leaves from tree in the def endant's yard were blown into the guiter, filling it up, and causing the water to turn assist deluging portions of the plaintif's house. The suit was for \$2,000 damages.

The Court decided that the damages were chargable to the providence of God and not to any neglect of the defendant, and ordered the complaint to be distuited.

COURT CALEMOARS-THIS DAY.

OYEE AND TRUMINER AND SUPERIM COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Jindge Ingruham.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Short Causes.—Nos. 2855, 2945, 3985, 3837, 3875, 3890, 4153, 4240, 4409, 4941, 5077, 5183, 5141, 5168, 5201, 6243, 5347, 5331, 5507, 5501, 5502, 5703, 5751, 5609, 6907, 6759, 6757, 6751, 5502, 6763, 6823, 6825, 6825, 6826, 6863, 68643, 6843, 6855, 6857, 6943, 6863, 6877, 6979, 6983, 6863, 6877, 6979, 6983, 6863, 6877, 6979, 6983, 6863, 6877, 6979, 6983, 6863, 6877, 6979, 6983, 6863, 6877, 6979, 6983, 6863, 6877, 6979, 6983, 6983,

6833, 6951, 6855, 6857, 6943, 6963, 6977, 6979, 6963, 6963, 6077, 6979, 6963, 6963, 6977, 6979, 6963, 6963, 6977, 6979, 6963, 6963, 6977, 6979, 6978,

321, 329, 324, 325, 204. Part 2—Before Judge Daly.—
Nos. 326, 829, 331, 333, 353, 353, 353, 337, 335, 339, 340,
341, 343, 739, 344.

Marine Court—Part I—Before Judge Snea.—
Nos. 3991, 4995, 4105, 4106, 1891, 1997, 3913, 3932, 4922,
4412, 4921, 1645, 1996, 1726, 4452, 2932, 4912, 4013, Part
2.—Nos. 3971, 2912, 3973, 4901, 3923, 3927, 3961, 3076,
3080, 3981, 4030, 3082, 4099, 4065, 4067, 4081, 4082 %,
4120, 4122, 4118, 4117, 4119.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—George Rill, Matilda C. Seely, Frans. Westhappel, Addie Conway,
Michael Donneily and Catherine Connors, grand
larceny: William Carroll, petit larceny; Thomas
Eagleston, John Weich, Rebecca Herman, George
Paul, William Andrews and James Mokenna, larceny from the person; Charles Moneil, disorderly
house; John Bouner, Louis Wertheimer, Frederick
Ulrich and George Spall, receiving stolen goods;
George Ray, Joseph Lee, Joseph Myers, John
McCormick, Francis Reilly, John McCormick, John
McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John
McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John
McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John
McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick, John McCormick

Sixteen Persons Reported to Have Been Ordered to Execution-The Government Ruows Nothing About It-Demand for the Outlawry of Cabral-The French Debt.

Outlawry of Cabral—The French Debt.

PORT AU PRINCE, Oct. 1, 1870.

A rumor has reached nere from Aux Cayes that
General Domingue, Governor of that port, has
ordered sixteen persons to be executed, including
several women, on the charge of circulating seditions publications. The government has no official several women, on the charge of circulating sedilious publications. The government has no official
knowledge of the charge or of any evidence to sustain it. It is also understood that they were allied to
the Salhavist party. It is further reported that the
war steamer Terreur (Pequot) will leave shortly
for the south, conveying gons, &c., for the fortification of the fort at Aux Cayes. The British steamer
Australian arrived here on the 25th uit, with 150
passengers, residents of Paris.

A commission arrived here from Baez a short time
ago demanding of this government that Cabral be
delivered up or dectared outlawed from Bayten
territory. The demand was fully weighed by the
government, and after careful consideration they
decided that the Haytien government had no authority over him, as he was domiciled in San Domingo
territory, his quarter generale being at San Juan.
The session of the Legislature has closed, and
among other matters referred to by Saget in his
closing address is the debt owing by this government to France, the revenue of the Island not
affording saddresh to meet home demands and pay
France four million francs. The provisional government requested France to allow the payment of
this year's indebtedness to stand till next year.
This was consented to on the following terms:—
That the provisional government of Haytip ay affect
year, in consideration of which France agrees to
waive demand of payment of the instalment due
this year, which will have to be met in 1871. In
March last they pand 500, 130 501, and recently made
another payment of 490, 55, 401, making in all
1,000,0007, paid, to avoid the payment of 4,000,0007,
for one year.

A SIX CLAR PHENOMETON.

A Woman Sleeps Twenty Years—Physicians Puzzled—Medical Art Baffled—Interesting Particulars.

Puzzled-Medical Art Baffled-Interesting Particulars.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 10.]

The regular weekly meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society was held in hall No. 1 Polytechnic Building, Saurday night. Dr. John T. Hodgen occupied the chair and Dr. H. Z. Gill acted as secretary.

The regular business transacted was unimportant and consisted only of the election of one new member, and a consultation regarding the propriety of having some pampliets published.

Dr. J. T. Edwanns, of Union City, Tenn., was then introduced, and by the permission of the Presidens proceeded to narrate some of the facts connected with the life of the wonderful woman known as the Statement of the Statement of the ending of the regular business of this connected with the new in this city. For the benefit of those of our readers who have never heard of this extraordinary case, which has for more than twenty years puzzled the most eminent physicians of this country and Europe, we describe the woman and her condition.

Her name is Susan C. Godeau and she is transacted.

puzzled die most emment physicians of this country and Europe, we describe the woman and her condition.

Her name is Susan C. Godey, and she is twenty-nine years of age. She was born in Obion county, Tennessee, just across the State line, and about six miles from Hickman, Kentheky.

Her parents were extremely poor, and lived in a small log house containing only one room.

Until eight years of age the girl was strong and healthy, and sectned in nowise remarkable. At that age, however, she was with the strength of the strength of the soon checked the disease. The girl sunk into a simbor which lasted an unusually long time, and healthy and physicians, she remained awake but a few minutes, when she again went to steep. From then until the present time, twenty-one years and three months, she has never been awake more than eight minutes at a time.

The lethargic state invariably lasts a certain number of bours. She awakens at six o'clock in the morning and at three and nine o'clock each night, never varying ohe half minute from the regular time. She takes but very little nourishment, and that only twice in twenty-four hours. During the time in which she sloeps

SHE DOES NOT APPRAR TO REEATHE, and a minror held against her nostrils remains untarnished. Her breathing, if, indeed, she breathes at all, is not sufficient to stir the lightest down suspended against her nostrils by a siken thread.

Whe hern remarkable condition became known by sicians docked from all parts of the country to see her. None were able to satisfactorily account for the phenomenon, although many theories were advanced. The true cause has never to this day been deternained, although the woman continues.

She is rather under medium size, and, with the exception that she is sometimes troubled when

years, he can still form no opinion regarding the cause.

She is rather under medium size, and, with the exception that she is sometimes troubled when awake with neuralgic pains in her head and neck, and that one arm is slightly paralyzed, enjoys, as far as she can enjoy anything, good health.

Her hands are extremely small and delicate, being scarcely larger than those of a child six years of ago. Another remarkable feature in the case is that while her har has grown to a great length, her diagor nails have not grown any since she was first stricken.

while her hair has grown to a great length, her finger nails have not grown any since she was first stricken.

HER APPEARANCE.

As before stated, she is slightly under medium height, and is of slender but graceful dgure. Her face is oval and the head well formed. She has a mass of dark andum hair, well formed forehead, dark hazel eyes, fringed, with heavy lashes, well-shaped nose and small nouth. Although her complexion is clear and flue, yet, owing to constant confinement to her bed, her face is so white as to be almost ghastly. Far from anything repugnant in her appearance, even while sleeping, ane would doubtless be considered a very pretty girl by those unacquainted with her condition. She retains what knowledge she possessed at eight years of age, but has not been awake enough since then to learn anything more. She knows her relatives and friends, and converses with them in her conscious moments. Before failing asleep a slight biccough or chosing sound proceeds apparently from her throat. She then so quickly becomes insensible that she is sometimes unable to finish a sentence or even a word while talking. When about to awake the same choking sound is repeated from her throat a number of times at regular intervals. When this is beard eleven times without intermission her body shakes in a spasmodic manner and she instantly awakens. Whether asleep of awake her hands tremble continually.

She is attended by her nother, now an aged and feeble woman, her brother, her niece and two physicians, and is temporarily stopping at the house of Mrs. Davis, on Wainut street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Dr. Edwards stated Saturday night before the

physicians, and wainut street, between Fifth and of Mrs. Davis, on Wainut street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Dr. Edwards stated Saturday night before the Medical Society that he had known the family for a number of years and knew that there was no deception or humbug. He asked that

A COMMITTER OF PIVE

might be appointed from the physicians present to watch the subject and see that the case was just as he represented R.

On motion of Dr. H. Z. Gill the President appointed the following gentlemen as the committee:—Drs. Rumbold, Gill, Johnson, Edgar and McPheeters.

They visited the girl at ten O'clock yesterday moving, and will remain with her as long as they may deem it necessary, be it one or more days. Their report, which will be handed in at the next meeting of the society. Saturday night, will no doubt be an interesting one.

ings on Beckman Hill, near fully-third street and